

GERMANY, WHICH STARTED WAR, MUST SUFFER FOR HER CRIMES

Berlin, Vienna and Budapest." It is pointed out that even the German memorandum admits that Germany authorized Austria-Hungary to settle the Serbian question on her own initiative and, moreover, supported Austria's rejection of Serbia's "extraordinary concessions."

It is declared that Germany steadily rejected every proposal for a conference and did not urge moderation until all hope of avoiding war had vanished. German attempts to throw the blame on Russia, because of her mobilization of her army, it is pointed out, is vitiated by the fact that this mobilization was the immediate result of Austria's action.

OUTBREAK OF WAR NOT A SUDDEN DECISION

"But the outbreak of the war," the reply says, "was no sudden decision taken in a moment of crisis. It was the logical outcome of a policy of domination, aggression and war followed by Germany for decades. Hypnotized by Bismarck's spirit of blood and iron, Germany set about sowing suspicion and discord among the nations, conspiring with elements of unrest in every land, steadily increasing armaments and mobilizing the universities, press, pulpit and governmental authority to indoctrinate the people of hatred and force. The essential truth of these things is admitted by the Germans themselves through their revolution."

"The war was a crime deliberately plotted against the life and liberties of the people of Europe. It brought death and mutilation to millions. Starvation, unemployment and disease stalk across the continent from end to end. The punishment of those responsible for bringing on these calamities is essential on the score of justice and as a deterrent for others who may be tempted to follow their example."

The reply asserts that Powers cannot "intrude the trial of those responsible to those who have been their accomplices."

TRIAL TRIBUNALS WILL REPRESENT JUDGMENT OF WORLD

The tribunals established for the trial of those under charges will represent the deliberate judgment of the greater part of the civilized world, and there can be no question of admitting the right of jurisdiction of representatives of countries which took no part in the war. The Allies, it is declared, will stand by the verdict of history for the impartiality and justice with which the accused will be tried. The accused will be insured full rights to defense and the judgment of the tribunal will have the most solemn judicial character. The Allied and Associated Powers are prepared to submit a final list of those who must be handed over to justice within one month of the signing of the treaty.

The Allied and Associated Powers refuse to enter into a discussion with the principles underlying the reparations clauses, but certain observations are made, especially as the German proposals are said to "present a view so distorted and inexact as to raise a doubt if the clauses were calmly and carefully examined." The problem of reparations is of such extraordinary magnitude and complexity that it can be solved only by a continuing body, limited in personnel and invested with broad powers. The Reparation Commission is, the reply declares, instructed to exercise its powers so as to insure in the interest of all as

early and complete a discharge by Germany of her reparations obligations as is consistent with the true maintenance of the social, economic and financial structure in Germany. NOT AN ENGINE OF OPPRESSION BUT OF JUSTICE.

It is pointed out that the commission is not an "engine of oppression," nor a device for interfering with Germany's sovereignty. Its business is to fix what is to be paid, satisfy itself that Germany can pay and report in case Germany does not pay. The Commission cannot prescribe or enforce taxes or dictate the character of the German budget, but may examine the latter to see if any modification is desirable, probably in Germany's interests, and to be assured that German taxation is at least as heavy as the heaviest Allied taxation.

It is pointed out that not only are the conditions not compatible with the creation by Germany of a commission to represent her in dealing with the Reparation Commission and for such co-operation as may be necessary, but it is greatly to be desired that she will take exactly that step.

The Powers are willing that within four months of the signature of the treaty Germany may submit any proposals she may choose to make. In particular, she may offer a lump sum for all or part of her liability, undertake to reconstruct all or part of a damaged district, offer labor, technical service or material for reconstruction, or, in short, suggest any feasible plan to simplify the assessment of damage, eliminate any question from the scope of the inquiry, promote the performance of the work or accelerate the definition of the ultimate amount to be paid.

Germany must, however, negotiate direct with the Powers concerned before making the proposals, submit them in unambiguous form and accept the reparations clauses as matters beyond dispute. No arguments or appeals directed to any alteration will be entertained.

Within two months thereafter the Allied and Associated Powers will answer such proposals and agree to consider seriously and fairly any suggestion made. It is said the problem is largely one of statistics, of which the Powers have received but one side. Germany is invited to produce evidence which will accelerate final decision.

GERMANY MAKES NO DEFINITE OFFER OF REPARATION

The reply says that the Germans made no definite offer as to reparations, but "gave only vague expressions of willingness to do something." The sum of 100,000,000,000 marks, which was mentioned in the enemy counter-proposals, is said to give the impression of an extensive offer, but upon examination it proves not to be. Interest was not to be paid and until 1928 there would be no substantial payment, after which there could be a series of undefined installments running over nearly half a century.

Declaring that the resumption of German industry is of interest to the Allies, as well as to Germany, the reply declares that commercial facilities will not be withheld from Germany, but they will be afforded to Germany facilities for food supplies, raw materials and overseas transport, under conditions which cannot be laid down in advance.

"Meanwhile, the treaty must be signed," the reply declares. "The burdens of Germany undoubtedly are heavy, but they are imposed under conditions of justice by peoples whose social well being and economic prosperity have been gravely impaired by wrongs

which it is beyond the utmost power of Germany to repair."

In the financial section of the reply it is stipulated that reparation must be made in the form of the most liquid of all other German public debts, with such exceptions as the Commission may approve. Payment for food may also be a first charge, and gold may be exported on approval. Germany must pay the expense of military occupation, as an essential guarantee of peace, and war material surrendered after the armistice cannot be credited against reparation. Liberated territories will bear their portion of the pre-war debt, but will not assume any part of the war debt itself.

GERMANY MUST KEEP OUT OF RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

"After the events of the war," it is said, "the Powers have the right to demand that Germany be no longer intimately involved in their financial and economic life, or in that of Russia. As Germany's former allies or Russia, as the guarantor of the League of Nations, the protection of German holders will no longer justify German participation in international organizations."

The right is reserved to demand of Germany also her credits in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. "The Powers have the right to demand that Germany be no longer intimately involved in their financial and economic life, or in that of Russia. As Germany's former allies or Russia, as the guarantor of the League of Nations, the protection of German holders will no longer justify German participation in international organizations."

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS MAY GRANT RECIPROCITY AFTER 5 YEARS

It is pointed out that German objections to the clauses pertaining to ports and waterways are too general to admit of a detailed reply. After examining the objections made in the German counter-proposals, the reply declares that, until the transitional period is passed and general conventions can be laid down, it has appeared essential that the provisions of this section of the treaty must be enforced. Provision is made for the extension of these provisions and for the ultimate grant of reciprocity, but only after five years, unless the League of Nations decides to prolong the period. That attempt is made to prevent legitimate use by Germany of her economic resources, but rather to secure freedom of transit for young, untried states. The commissions established by this section of the treaty will function, not alone over German territory, but over at least one Allied country as well, it is said. The two notes already sent in reply to the German notes relative to the labor clauses of the treaty are said to cover this subject. The treaty makes provision for the protection of labor in ceded territories and a plan for referring all cases not reached by direct negotiation to impartial technical commissions is inserted in the convention.

In taking up the clauses referring to guarantees, the reply quotes an address by President Wilson, in which he said: "The reason why peace must be guaranteed is that one of the parties to that peace has proved that his promises are not worthy of faith."

Military occupation by the Allies will be continued as a guarantee for the execution of the treaty. There will also be constituted a civilian body called the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, consisting of four members, representing Belgium, France, Great Britain and the United States. It shall have executive powers and its members shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The civilian administration shall remain in the hands of the German authorities under German law, except where it may be necessary for the high commission to act. The Allies retain the right to requisition in kind and to demand services. Germany will be responsible for the expenses of the high commission as well as for those of military occupation. Germany will undertake to place at the disposal of the Allied troops such military establishment and accommodations as may be required. The transport service and the telegraphic and postal personnel will obey orders given on behalf of the Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies for military purposes. The High Commission will have the power, whenever it considers it necessary, to declare a state of siege in any part or all of the territory concerned.

BRITISH END CENSORSHIP

Postal Restrictions to Be Removed This Week.

LONDON, June 17.—The British postal censorship will be removed at the end of this week, it was announced today.

JAMAICA RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.—The Maiden for two-year-olds: Phantom, Fair, 108 (Schuttinger), 4 to 5, 1 to 3 and out won; Tattle, 197 (Collins), 4 to 1, even and out second; Indiscretion, 94 (Hoffler), 30 to 1, 16 to 1 and 4 to 1 third. Time 1:20.3. 80th K. and Arlial also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$700: six furlongs.—Eliot, 112 (Hoffler), 4 to 5 and 1 to 2, first; King Herod, 113 (Butwell), 11 to 20, out and out second; Mammoth, 106 (Carroll), 4 to 5, 1 to 3 and 3 to 4 third. Time 1:13.5. Tingle, Lang, Joan of Arc, Starter, Over Match, Salvatelle and Test Party also ran.

COUNTER DEMANDS BY GERMANY, CONCESSIONS BY THE ALLIES, IN FINAL TERMS FOR PEACE

Request for Immediate Admission to League Denied—No Plebiscite in Alsace—Reparation Clauses Stand.

GERMAN COUNTER PROPOSALS. FINAL REPLY OF ALLIES.

The League of Nations. Admission on equal terms as soon as peace is signed.

Period of transition during which Germany may retain forces to keep internal order before reducing her army to the limit of 100,000 men.

Territorial Questions.

On the principle of self-determination, a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine and in any other case before cessation of territory.

Protection of German minorities in ceded territories.

No cession of any part of the Saar coal district; guarantee of a supply of coal to France.

No pledge to oppose a union with German Austria.

No cession of Upper Silesia on the ground of its being indisputably German, not Polish.

Cession of only "truly Polish parts" of Posen.

No cession of West or East Prussia or Danzig.

No renunciation of colonies; will accept mandates.

Reparation.

Payment of damages to civil population in occupied Belgium and France; no reparation in other occupied territories.

A German commission to co-operate with Allied Reparation Commission. Payment of \$5,000,000,000 before May 1, 1926, and annual payments beginning May 1, 1927; total not to exceed \$25,000,000,000.

No ton for ton replacement of shipping; offer to construct over a longer period greater tonnage than Allies demanded.

Commercial Property.

Commercial rights equal to those of other nations.

No interference with internal railways.

Internal Navigation.

No control of German river systems by international commission; offer to open up German rivers to utmost extent, provided German sovereignty be not infringed.

Penalties.

No trial of the ex-Kaiser by a foreign tribunal; no surrender of persons accused of violating laws of war; a neutral tribunal to judge all violations of war by whomsoever committed.

CLEMENCEAU ARRAIGNS Foe FOR SAVAGE AND INHUMAN WAR

Flays German People as Backing Up World Domination Dreams of Kaiser.

PARIS, June 17 (Associated Press).—The final statement of the Allied and Associated Powers of the conditions of peace handed to the Germans at Versailles May 7 was made public shortly after its delivery to the Germans last evening.

The covering letter from M. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, President of the German delegation, was in part as follows:

"In the view of the Allied and Associated Powers, the war which began Aug. 1, 1914, was the greatest crime against humanity and freedom of the world. For many years the rulers of Germany, true to the Prussian tradition, strove for a position of dominance in Europe. They were not satisfied with that growing prosperity and influence to which Germany was entitled and which all other nations were willing to accord her, of the society of free and equal position. They required that they should be able to dictate and tyrannize over a subservient Europe, as they dictated and tyrannized over a subservient Germany."

"Warlike doctrines charged to the Germans."

"In order to attain their ends they used every channel through which to educate their own subjects to the doctrine that might was right in international affairs. They never ceased to expand German armaments by land and sea, and to propagandize the falsehood that it was necessary because Germany's neighbors were jealous of her prosperity and power. They sought to sow hostility and suspicion, instead of friendship, between nations. They developed a system of espionage and intrigue through which they were enabled to stir up international rebellion and street, and even

great numbers of innocent passengers and sailors in midocean, far from succor, at the mercy of the winds and the waves, and the yet more ruthless submarine crews.

ENSLAVEMENT OF THOUSANDS IS LAID TO FOE.

"They drove thousands of men and women and children with brutal savagery into slavery in foreign lands. They allowed barbarities to be practiced against their prisoners of war from which the most uncivilized people would have recoiled. The conduct of Germany is almost unexampled in human history. The terrible responsibility which lies at her doors can be seen in the fact that not less than 7,000,000 dead lie buried in Europe, while more than 20,000,000 others carry upon them the evidence of wounds and suffering, because Germany saw fit to gratify her lust for tyranny by resort to war."

"The Allied and Associated Powers believe that they will be false to those who have given their all to save the freedom of the world if they consent to treat this evidence of her crimes as a crime against humanity and right."

"Therefore, therefore, is the only possible basis for the settlement of the accounts of this terrible war. Justice is what the German delegation asks for and says that Germany has been promised. But it must be justice for all. There must be justice for the dead and wounded and for those who have been orphaned and bereaved, that Europe might be freed from Prussian despotism."

"There must be justice for the people who now stagger under war debts that liberty might be saved. There must be justice for those millions whose homes and lands, lives and property German savagery has spoiled and destroyed."

"This is why the Allied and Associated Powers have insisted as a cardinal feature of the treaty that Germany must undertake to make reparation to the very uttermost of her power, for reparation for wrongs inflicted is of the essence of justice."

"This is why the Allied and Associated Powers have insisted that those individuals who are most clearly responsible for German aggression and for those acts of barbarism and inhumanity which have disgraced the German conduct of the war must be handed over to justice, which has not been meted out to them at home. That too is why Germany must submit for a few years to certain special disabilities and arrangements."

"Somebody must suffer for the consequences of the war. It is to be Germany or the peoples she has wronged?"

"The Allied and Associated Powers therefore, believe that the peace they have proposed is fundamentally a peace of justice. They are no less certain that it is a peace of right on the terms agreed. There can be no doubt as to the intentions of the Allied and Associated Powers to base the settlement of Europe on the principle of freeing oppressed peoples and redrawing national boundaries as far as possible in accordance with the will of the peoples concerned, while giving to each the facilities for living an independent national and economic life."

"These intentions were made clear not only in President Wilson's address to the Congress of the 8th of January, 1918, but in the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses," which was the agreed basis of the peace. A memorandum on this point is attached to this letter."

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with the terms of peace and therefore in the interests of a different character."

SENATE ASKS LIGHT ON CORRESPONDENT'S DETENTION.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate adopted today a resolution by Senator Borah, asking the State Department for information regarding the alleged detention of William T. Ellis, correspondent of the New York Herald, by the British authorities at Cairo, Egypt.

COUNCIL OF TEN HEARS TURKISH PEACE MISSION

Secret Meeting Lasts an Hour; Delegation Returns to Quarters Under Escort.

PARIS, June 17.—The Council of Ten of the Peace Conference received the Turkish Peace Mission in the Clock Room of the Quai D'Orsay this morning. The Turkish Delegation, headed by Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier, motored from Yauceson accompanied by French officers.

The Ottoman representatives are here purely in the capacity of experts. The meeting, which was secret, lasted an hour. At its close the Turkish representatives returned to Vaucresson under escort.

The enemy status of the mission was emphasized by its entering through and departing by different doors from those used by the members of the council.

1,000 WOMEN IN CHASE ENDED BY REVOLVER SHOTS

Fleeing Youth Knocks Down Janitress Armed With Pick-Axe by Blow to Jaw.

Captured in a chase of half a mile through Bronx streets in which two shots were fired by detectives and which led through a crowd of almost 1,000 women and children, a man said he was Morris Greenberg of No. 124 East 165th street, was held in \$2,500 bail on a charge of burglary by Magistrate Simms in the Morrisania Court this afternoon.

Neighbors heard a noise in the apartment of leadore 412, of No. 978 Allis street, whose family is away for the summer. The janitress, Mrs. Margaret McCleary, telephoned for the police, stationed neighbors all around the building and then, armed with a pickaxe, dashed out outside the door. A youth dashed out, knocked her down the stairs with a blow on the jaw and fled up the street, followed by a rapidly increasing crowd. The police had

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hard time fighting off the crowd that tried to attack their prisoner. Greenberg made a new dash for liberty and the police blackjacked him into submission.

TRY Wheatsworth as a breakfast cereal. Fit for a King.

Just break the crackers in a bowl of milk or cream; add berries, peaches, bananas. Delicious and healthful.

See how perfectly this breakfast agrees with you; how it sustains you.

Truly a perfect breakfast—one that lays the solid foundation of vigorous health.

Tasty—Satisfying.

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Wheatsworth

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THE men who have been wearing army shoes have discovered foot freedom. And they will not go back to the old narrow pointed shoes, the binding pressure that brings corns, callouses, bunions, and other foot ills.

For they can keep their feet free—they can have all the comfort and ease of army shoes—plus good looks—by getting into Educator shoes.

These well-made shoes that let the feet grow as they should.

MADE FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Get these roomy Educators for your feet today. Let the whole family have foot freedom, too.

But look for that Educator mark on the sole. There is no protection stronger than this famous trademark. It means that behind every part of the shoe, stands a responsible manufacturer, Rice & Hutchins, Inc., Boston.

RICE & HUTCHINS, INC., BOSTON.

EDUCATOR SHOE

MA